

#15

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: )  
Sam KINNEY *et al.* )  
Application No. 09/282,156 )  
Filed: March 31, 1999 )  
For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR )  
CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC )  
AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT )  
VALUE BIDDING )

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Examiner: Unassigned

PETITION TO CORRECT DISCREPANCY  
IN OFFICIAL FILE WRAPPER

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231


Sir:

1. On March 31, 1999, the applicant filed the above-referenced patent application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. A copy of the application as filed is attached as Exhibit A. The original application consisted of a specification of 27 pages, 5 independent claims and 32 total claims, as well as 7 sheets of drawings which included a total of 8 figures.

HAND DELIVERY CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this paper, and the papers and/or fees referred to herein as transmitted, submitted or enclosed, are being deposited with the United States Patent and Trademark Office by hand delivery on the date indicated below and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Name: Daniel H. Golub

Signature: 

Date of Deposit: January 22, 2002

2. The application attached hereto as Exhibit A was filed on March 31, 1999 by hand-delivery to the Office. A postcard identifying the number of pages of specification, the number of independent claims, the number of total claims, the number of drawing sheets and the number of total figures in the patent application, and bearing a date stamp from the Office of March 31, 1999, is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

3. As part of applicant's original filing, applicant included a second postcard to be returned back to applicant after the Office had assigned a serial number to the application. A copy of this second postcard, as returned to applicant by the Office, is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

4. On or around April 19, 1999, applicant received a first Filing Receipt from the Office in connection with the above-referenced application. The Filing Receipt indicated that the application included 75 (rather than 32) claims, and recited a title that failed to correspond to the application as filed. A copy of this first Filing Receipt is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

5. On May 24, 1999, the applicant filed a first Request For Corrected Filing Receipt. A copy of this first Request For Corrected Filing Receipt is attached hereto as Exhibit E. Among other things, the Request For Corrected Filing Receipt sought to change the number of claims listed on the receipt from 75 to 32. In addition, the Request For Corrected Filing Receipt sought to change the title on the receipt to reflect the title on the application as filed.

6. On or about June 2, 1999, applicant received a second "Corrected" Filing Receipt from the Office in connection with the matter. A copy of this "Corrected" Filing Receipt is attached hereto as Exhibit F. Like the initial Filing Receipt dated April 19, 1999

(Exhibit D hereto), this "Corrected" Filing Receipt again recited an incorrect number of claims, i.e., 75 rather than 32 claims, as well as the same incorrect title originally recited on the first Filing Receipt.

7. In response to the "Corrected" Filing Receipt, applicant filed a Second Request For Corrected Official Filing Receipt, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit G. By this Second Request For Corrected Official Filing Receipt, applicant again sought to correct the number of claims listed on the receipt to 32 (rather than 75), as well as to change the title on the receipt so as to correspond with the application as filed.

8. On or about March 24, 2000, applicant's representative spoke with Tracy Johnson of the Office, in a further attempt to rectify the error in the Filing Receipt. Following that conversation, applicant's representative faxed to Ms. Johnson a copy of the specification, the figures and Declaration for the above-referenced application, as well as the postcard attached hereto as Exhibit B. A copy of applicant's May 24, 2000 faxes to Ms. Johnson is attached hereto as Exhibit H.

9. On March 9, 2001, the Examiner issued a first Official Action in connection with this application. The rejection erroneously referred to 75 claims in the application, when in fact only 32 claims were present in the original filing. On August 9, 2001, applicant responded to the first Official Action. In that response, among other things, the applicant pointed out that only 32 claims were present in the application. In addition, the applicant argued that the 32 claims as originally filed were not taught by the prior art cited by the Examiner.

10. On December 11, 2001, the Examiner issued a Notice that the Reply filed on August 9, 2001 was not fully responsive to the prior Office Action “since the claims addressed are not those present in the case.”

11. Following receipt of the December 11, 2001 action, applicant’s representative contacted Examiner Kyle in order to investigate the contents of the Examiner’s file. During that call, it became apparent that the official File Wrapper before the Examiner contained an application different from the one filed by applicant, and attached hereto as Exhibit A.

12. MPEP §503 provides in pertinent part as follows:

“...a postcard receipt which itemizes and properly identifies the items which are being filed serves as *prima facie* evidence of receipt in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office of all the items listed thereon on the date stamped thereon by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

The identifying data on the postcard should be so complete as to clearly identify the item for which receipt is requested. For example, the postcard should identify the applicant’s name, application number (if known), confirmation number (if known), filing date, interference number, title of the invention, etc. The postcard should also identify the type of paper being filed, e.g., new application, affidavit, amendment,...and the number of pages being submitted. If a new application is being filed, all parts of the application being submitted should be separately listed on the postcard, e.g., the number of pages of specification (including written description, claims and abstract), number of claims, number of sheets of drawings...”

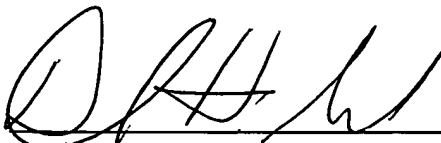
13. It is respectfully submitted that the postcard attached hereto as Exhibit B contains the requisite level of specificity required by MPEP §503, as the postcard clearly identifies the applicant's name, the filing date, the title of the invention, the type of paper being filed and separately lists the number of pages of specification, the number of claims, and the number of sheets of drawings in the application.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the postcard attached hereto as Exhibit B constitutes *prima facie* evidence of the filing of the application attached hereto as Exhibit A by applicant on March 31, 1999.

As explained above, it appears that the application included in the Official File Wrapper corresponding to the above-referenced serial number does not correspond to the application attached hereto as Exhibit A, and filed by applicant on March 31, 1999. Applicant hereby requests correction of this discrepancy, and the substitution of the application attached hereto as Exhibit A for the application currently included in the Official File Wrapper corresponding to the above-referenced serial number.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fee due in connection with this Petition to Deposit Account 50-0310.

Respectfully submitted



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Dated: January 22, 2002

EXHIBIT A

**UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION**

**OF**

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**Glen T. MEAKEM,**

**Robert G. STEVENS,**

**David J. BECKER**

**Anthony F. BERNARD,**

**William D. RUPP,**

**and**

**Daniel C. HECKMANN,**

**FOR**

**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS**

**WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING**

# METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING

## Background of the Invention

5           The disclosed invention relates generally to conducting online electronic auctions, and in particular to business-to-business bidding auctions for industrial purchasers.

### ***Traditional Procurement Models***

10           Procurement of supplies has traditionally involved high transaction costs, especially information search costs. The introduction of electronic commerce has introduced new methods of procurement that lower costs associated with procurement. Online procurement, or business-to-business electronic commerce, matches buyers and suppliers so that transactions can take place electronically.

15           There are three models for online procurement: catalog, buyer-bidding auction, and supplier-bidding auction.

            The "catalog" model of online procurement was the first to be developed. The first electronic catalogs were developed by suppliers to help customers obtain information about products and order supplies electronically. These first electronic

20           catalogs were single-source; i.e. they only allowed customers to obtain information and products from that supplier.

            However, customers are not typically satisfied with being "locked in" to one supplier - they wanted to be able to compare a number of competing products to be sure of getting the product features they wanted, at the best price. So suppliers with

25           single-source electronic catalogs started to include competitors' products on their systems. An example of this is American's SABRE system, which includes offerings from competing suppliers (airlines), thereby further reducing information search costs. By offering competing products, the electronic catalog that offers competitor's products becomes an "electronic market".



Many of these systems are biased towards the supplier offering the electronic market. Procurement costs can be further lowered with an unbiased electronic market that promotes competition.

For standard products and services, the need to have an unbiased market has been met for many industries by third party "market makers." For example, Inventory Locator Services has compiled a database that lists all airplane parts suppliers that have a certain item in stock. Buyers dial into the database to get information on the parts they need. Here, it is a third party, Inventory Locator Service, not a supplier, creating the unbiased electronic market.

The electronic catalog model of electronic commerce involves one buyer and one supplier at a time. When many buyers compete for the right to buy from one supplier, a buyer-bidding auction model is created. A noteworthy example of the buyer-bidding auction model is that operated by PriceLine.com and described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,794,207 issued to Walker et al. In this system, potential buyers compete for airline tickets by submitting a bid for an airline ticket on the PriceLine website, and airlines can choose to accept a bid, thereby committing the buyer to buy the ticket.

The catalog and buyer-bidding auction types of electronic markets do not work in some situations however. If the required product is custom made for the buyer, it is not possible for suppliers to publish a set price in advance for a catalog market.

Likewise, it is not possible for buyers to specify all of the details of the product they want to purchase in a buyer-bidding auction. Traditionally, when a company requires a custom industrial product, procurement is made by a buyer for the company who searches for a potential supplier and acquires custom-tailored price quotes from a supplier for the needed custom product. The search is slow and somewhat random because it usually relies heavily on personal relationships. The costs associated with locating vendors, comparing their products, negotiating, and paperwork become big factors in a purchase decision. The cost of switching suppliers is very large, which means that the quoted price is probably not the lowest fair price and it is hard for a new supplier to enter the market.

As an alternative, buyers use auctions to save money. The assignee of the present application developed a system wherein suppliers downwardly bid against one another to achieve the lowest market price in a supplier-bidding auction.

In a supplier-bidding auction, bid prices typically start high and move downward in reverse-auction format as suppliers interact to establish a closing price. The auction marketplace is one-sided, i.e. one buyer and many potential suppliers. Typically, the products being purchased are components or materials. "Components" typically mean fabricated tangible pieces or parts that become part of assemblies of durable products. Example components include gears, bearings, appliance shelves, or door handles. "Materials" typically mean bulk quantities of raw materials that are further transformed into product. Example materials include corn syrup or sheet steel.

Industrial buyers do not typically purchase one component at a time. Rather, they purchase whole families of similar components. At times, components are strongly related to one another. As an example, a buyer might purchase a given plastic knob in two different colors, or might purchase a nameplate in four different languages. These parts are so similar that by definition they must be purchased from the same supplier - all of the knobs are made using the same mold. These items are therefore grouped into a single lot. Suppliers in industrial auctions must provide unit price quotes for all line items in a lot.

### Auction Process

The process for a supplier-bidding auction is described below with reference to Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 illustrates the functional elements and entities in a supplier-bidding auction, while Fig. 2 is a process diagram that identifies the tasks performed by each of the involved entities.

The supplier-bidding auction model requires that the bidding product or service be defined by the buyer 10. An auction coordinator 20 works with buyers 10 to prepare for and conduct an auction and to define the potentially new supply relationships resulting from the auction.

As shown in Fig. 2, in the Initial Contact phase 102 of the auction process, the coordinator 20 contacts the buyer 10, and the buyer 10 provides data to the coordinator 20. The coordinator 20 prepares a specification 50 for each desired product or part 52. Once the product 52 is defined, potential suppliers 30 for the product are identified. The coordinator 20 and buyer 10 work together to compile this list of potential suppliers from suppliers already known to the buyer 10 as well as suppliers recommended by the coordinator 20.

The buyer 10 makes a decision regarding which potential suppliers 30 will receive invitations to the upcoming Auction. Suppliers 30 that accept Auction invitations are then sent notices regarding the upcoming Auction, as well as client software to install in preparation of participating in the Auction.

In the RFQ phase 104, the coordinator 20 works with the buyer 10 to prepare a Request for Quotation ("RFQ") 54. The coordinator 20 collects and maintains the RFQ data provided by buyer 10, and then publishes the RFQ 54, and manages the published RFQ 54. The RFQ 54 includes specifications 50 for all of the parts 52 covered by the RFQ 54. In the RFQ 54, buyer 10 aggregates similar part or commodity line items into job "lots." These lots allow suppliers 30 to bid on that portion of the business for which they are best suited.

During the auction 56, bids 58 will be taken against individual lots (and their constituent parts 52) within RFQ 54. While suppliers 30 must submit actual unit prices for all line items, the competition in an Auction is based on the aggregate value bid for lots. The aggregate value bid for a lot depends upon the level and mix of line item bids and the quantity for each line item. Therefore, suppliers 30 submit bids at the line item level, but compete on the lot level.

In the Auction Administration phase 106, coordinator 20 coordinates the Auction and administers the Auction setup and preparation. The coordinator 20 sends a RFQ 54 to each participating supplier 30, and assists participating suppliers 30 with preparation for the Auction.

In the Auction phase 108, suppliers 30 submit bids 58 on the lots and monitor the progress of the bidding by the participating suppliers 30. The coordinator 20 assists, observes, and administers the Auction.

When the bidding period is over, the auction enters the Auction Results Administration phase 110. In this phase, coordinator 20 analyzes and administers the Auction results, which are viewed by buyer 10. The buyer 10 begins to conduct final qualification of the low bidding supplier(s). The buyer 10 retains the right not to award business to a low bidding supplier 30 based on final qualification results or other business concerns.

In the ensuing Contract Administration phase 112, the coordinator 20 facilitates settlements 60 awarded by the buyer 10 to suppliers 30. Contracts 52 are then drawn up between buyer 10 and suppliers 30.

#### Communications and Software

The Auction is conducted electronically between potential suppliers 30 at their respective remote sites and the coordinator 20 at its site. As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, information is conveyed between the coordinator 20 and the suppliers 30 via a communications medium such as a network service provider 40 accessed by the participants through, for example, dial-up telephone connections using modems, or direct network connections. A computer software application is used to manage the Auction. The software application has two components: a client component 31 and a server component 23. The client component 31 operates on a computer at the site of each of the potential suppliers 30. The client component is used by suppliers 30 to make bids during the Auction. The bids are sent via the network service provider 40 to the site of the coordinator, where it is received by the server component 23 of the software application. The client component 31 includes software used to make a connection through telephone lines or the Internet to the server component 23. Bids 58 are submitted over this connection and updates are sent to connected suppliers.

Bids 58 can only be submitted using the client component 31 of the application -- this ensures that buyers do not circumvent the bidding process, and that only invited

suppliers participate in the bidding. Typically, bidders can see their bids and bids placed by other suppliers for each lot on the client component 31. When a bidder submits a bid, that bid is sent to the server component 23 and evaluated to determine whether the bid is from an authorized bidder, and whether the bid has exceeded a pre-determined maximum acceptable price. Bids placed by a supplier are broadcast to all connected bidders thereby enabling every participating bidder to see quickly the change in market conditions and begin planning their competitive responses.

### **Summary of the Invention**

Traditional auction systems foster competition for products/services based upon the comparison of single-parameter bids. These single-parameter bids reflect a static valuation of the product/service on which the competition is based. A simple mathematical comparison between received single-parameter bids is sufficient to determine the relative value of competing bids.

The present invention fosters competition in a unique way by allowing bidding suppliers to incorporate into the bidding process considerations of the transient nature of their manufacturing/supply capabilities, cash/credit constraints, etc. These considerations impact their anticipated performance over multiple years of a supply contract.

Performance over multiple years is also a significant concern to the buyer because of the buyer's anticipated cost of capital. This buyer-determined time value of money becomes a significant factor in evaluating the relative competitiveness of multi-year contract bids.

Accordingly, the present invention increases the competitive dimensions upon which the auction process is run by incorporating the time value of money into the bidding process. In this process, the buyer first identifies a lot of products sought to be purchased. The lot of products includes individual line items, one or more of which are sought to be purchased over multiple contract years.

Based upon the lot specification, participating suppliers generate multi-year contract bids. The multi-year contract bids are then converted into a total net present

value (NPV) bid. Participating suppliers transmit NPV bid information for the lot of products to the auction server. The bid information for each year is used to determine a total NPV bid. The total NPV bid represents a sum of a series of payments over multiple contract years, which are discounted to a present value using a predefined discount rate or rates.

NPV bid information received from all of the participating suppliers is fed back to each of the participating suppliers. The receipt of the NPV bid information enables each of the participating suppliers to view a relative comparison of all multi-year bids generated by all of the participating suppliers.

Because the time value of money is considered, a bidder offering steeper discounts in the early years of a multiple year contract will look relatively more attractive than a bidder whose discounts are offered in later years. The NPV methodology reduces all of the possible options over multiple years to one number for comparison purposes.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention that together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 illustrates the elements and entities involved in an auction process.

Fig. 2 illustrates the tasks performed by the entities involved in an auction process.

Fig. 3 illustrates the communications links between the coordinator and the potential suppliers in an auction.

Fig. 4 illustrates the client and server components of the computer software application that conducts the auction and the hardware at the sites of the coordinator and the potential suppliers on which the client and server components operate.

Fig. 5 illustrates an example of a user interface that can be used to define a multi-year bid using annual percentage discounts below the base year bid.

Fig. 6 illustrates the calculation of a total net present value bid using the base year bid, the quantity, and the annual-percentage discounts.

5 Fig. 7 illustrates a net present value bid history graph.

Fig. 8 illustrates a net present value bid history table.

### **Detailed Description**

10 Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

On-line auctions have provided tremendous savings through the reduction in costs associated with procurement. In particular, individual negotiations between a buyer and multiple suppliers have been combined into a single concurrent on-line forum.

15 In this concurrent on-line forum, the buyer specifies the components or materials that are desired to be purchased. As industrial buyers do not typically purchase one component at a time a number of items are grouped together into a single lot. Although suppliers must submit actual unit prices for all line items in a lot, the competition between the suppliers is based on the aggregate value bid for lots.  
20 The aggregate value bid for a lot depends upon the level and mix of line item bids and the quantity for each line item.

During the auction phase, suppliers submit bids on a lot and monitor the progress of the bidding by the participating suppliers. Suppliers participating in the auction can modify their outstanding aggregate value bids or can adjust the unit bid  
25 values of one or more of the line items in the lot. In effect, the supplier must determine the adequacy and appropriateness of selling a particular item (i.e., component or material) in the lot at the adjusted unit bid price.

The profit in the sale of a particular line item can be sacrificed to secure the contract for the entire lot. In that regard, the supplier can potentially view the  
30 adequacy of the unit bid price apart from particular details of his manufacturing

capabilities and/or supply chain of the individual line items. More generally, however, the supplier must always be keenly aware of the limits to which the individual unit bid prices can be adjusted downward. This awareness is often clouded in the "heat" of the auction process when the possibility of losing the contract overwhelms the supplier. For that reason, individual line item limits can be established to prevent the supplier from inadvertently lowering the price beyond a predefined level. These flexible supplier-determined line item decision rules are described in greater detail in co-pending Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "Method and System for Conducting Electronic Auctions," filed February 19, 1999, the disclosure of which is hereby expressly incorporated in the present application.

As described, a supplier's internal evaluation of the adequacy of its bid is based upon the manufacturing/supply capabilities existing at that point in time. Accordingly, each of the suppliers' bids define a static view of a lot of products. The perception of the lot of products as an unchanging item is similar to other on-line auction systems that entertain bids for collectible items (e.g., autographed baseball). These collectible items are fixed and can be defined based upon a single bid reflective of the supplier's perception of the item's valuation.

The present invention represents a significant shift away from a static view of an auction item. More particularly, auction items can have valuations that are affected by numerous factors that are entirely unrelated to the intrinsic value/cost of an auction item. These factors can be based upon the idiosyncratic qualities of both the buyer and the potential suppliers.

In the supplier's case, there are many considerations beyond the current manufacturing/supply capabilities that may be relevant in determining an adequate contract price for the lot. For example, each supplier may have different assessments of the transient nature of their own manufacturing/supply capabilities based upon the relative learning curve, economies of scale, etc. Moreover, each of the suppliers may have a different view of the value of relative cash/credit constraints over a period of years.



The present invention further recognizes that there are similar considerations on the buyer's side. A buyer's purchasing behavior is heavily dependent upon the anticipated cost of capital. The anticipated cost of capital is highly dependent upon the business climate that the buyer projects into the future. Accordingly, the buyer-determined time value of money becomes a significant factor in evaluating the propriety of any anticipated financial outlay.

These time factors are particularly relevant in defining the relative valuation for a supply contract that spans multiple years. If these time factors are not included as part of the valuation process, the single buyer and the multiple suppliers are effectively negotiating solely over the price of the first year of the contract. Suppliers are therefore prevented from fully impounding in their bids their own idiosyncratic valuations of their anticipated performance in future years of the contract.

The present invention increases the competitive dimensions upon which the auction process is run. In particular, the auction process of the present invention allows suppliers to exploit their competitiveness over all years of a supply contract through the consideration of the time value of money. More generally, the auction process of the present invention allows suppliers to compete on arbitrarily defined contract term segments (e.g., quarters, years, etc.) simultaneously. By incorporating the time value of money into the bidding process, the present invention allows the suppliers to compete on all years of a supply contract simultaneously. This feature is in sharp contrast to individual negotiations over the pricing of each of the individual years of the contract.

In a conventional auction system, suppliers submit single parameter bids (i.e., offered product price) to the auction server. The single parameter bid reflects a static valuation of a product. In the present invention, an overall contract valuation is based on multiple parameters reflective of multiple years of a contract. These multiple parameters are used as inputs into a bidding process that factors in the time value of money. General transformation of multiple parameters into an overall contract valuation is described in greater detail in co-pending Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "Method and System for Conducting Electronic Auctions with Multi-Parameter Price

Equalization Bidding," filed concurrently herewith, the disclosure of which is hereby expressly incorporated in the present application.

The time value of money can be expressed using the concept of net present value (NPV). NPV determines the present value of future streams of cash payments and can be expressed by equation (1) as follows:

$$NPV = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{(1+r)^i} = \frac{x_1}{1+r} + \frac{x_2}{(1+r)^2} + \frac{x_3}{(1+r)^3} + \dots \quad (1)$$

In this equation,  $x_i$  represents the payments in the  $i^{th}$  year, and  $r$  represents the implied interest rate or discount rate. The payment information  $x_i$  is provided by the suppliers, while the discount rate  $r$  is typically provided by the buyer. Note that  $r$  need not be the same for each year, and hence may represent a vector of values  $r$ .

In the present invention, each of the multi-parameter bids that are provided by one or more suppliers is converted into a NPV bid. The calculated NPV bids enable the buyer to compare multi-year bids on an equivalent "apples-to-apples" basis. Moreover, the calculated NPV bid information is transmitted to the suppliers so that the suppliers can determine their relative competitiveness with the market.

Generally, NPV bidding enables the creation of flexible auctions in which suppliers can submit bids involving different cash flows over time. For example, consider the following possible scenarios:

(1) Suppliers may wish to submit price quotes for a multi-year contract with a different pattern of discounts offered in subsequent years. Supplier 1 may offer a \$100,000 price quote in year 1, with a 10% reduction in year 2 and a further 10% reduction in year 3. Supplier 2, on the other hand, may offer a \$95,000 price quote in year 1, with a 3% reduction in year 2 and a 3% reduction in year 3.

(2) Suppliers may wish to submit price quotes for contracts of different lengths. Supplier 1 may offer a quote of \$95,000 fixed for two years.

Supplier 2 may offer a quote of \$100,000 in year 1 and \$50,000 in years 2 and 3.

- (3) Suppliers may wish to submit investment proposals comparing options with different payment timing or comparing make or buy options.

5 Supplier 1 submits a proposal to sell a fixed asset for \$100,000 in year 1, with annual maintenance payments of \$5,000 in years 2 through 10 (assume a 10 year asset life). Supplier 2 submits a proposal to lease the same asset for an annual payment of \$25,000 years 1 through 10.

10 In these examples, each proposal can be reduced to a pattern of cash payments over time. The attractiveness of each proposal will then depend on the buyer's evaluation of the time value of money.

The auction system of the present invention supports real-time NPV bidding. Competition on the NPV level is provided through the initial specification and  
15 subsequent modification of multi-year bidding parameters.

One example of a user interface that accommodates multi-year NPV bidding is illustrated schematically in Fig. 5. The user interface of Fig. 5 includes the elements that define a bid for a particular lot of products. As noted above, bidding typically occurs on the lot level, with the suppliers specifying the pricing of individual line items.  
20 Individual line items are defined by columns 510, 520, 530, and 540, which specify the line item number, the part number, the quantity of the item per year, and the bid price per unit, respectively. With the exception of the bid price per unit, each of these parameters is typically defined by the buyer as part of the original RFQ.

In the example user interface of Fig. 5, each of the line items in the lot of  
25 products is specified in column 550 as having a term length of 4 years. It should be noted that variable length terms for the individual line items could also be defined. Generally, the term lengths for the individual line items can be defined by either the buyer or the supplier in combination with the quantity and price variables for the individual line items.

Column 560 defines the relevant reduction rates for each of the years in the terms of the individual line items. The reduction rates for each of the individual years are listed in sub-columns 561-563 where appropriate. Consider line item number 1. Line item number 1 defines a four-year term for the supply of 50,000 units per year at a price of \$10/unit. The cost of the first year of the supply contract is therefore \$500,000. Sub-columns 561, 562, and 563 specify the supplier-defined reduction rates for the second and third years of the supply contract, respectively. The reduction rates of 5%, 4%, and 3% are used to calculate the cost of the second, third, and fourth years of the contract relative to the previous year of the contract. Thus, the 5% discount for the second year of the contract yields a cost of \$475,000, the further 4% discount for the third year of the contract yields a cost of \$456,000, and the further 3% discount for the fourth year of the contract yields a cost of \$442,320.

The example user interface of Fig. 5 can be used by a supplier to interactively define a pattern of cash payments over time. During the bidding process, the supplier can modify one or more of his outstanding bids (or create new bids), by modifying the values of one or more of the input fields in columns 540, 550, and 560. More specifically, the supplier can choose to modify the bid per unit value, the number of years in the supply contract, or the reduction rates for subsequent years of the contract.

It should be noted that the user interface of Fig. 5 represents only one method of defining a pattern of cash payments over time. Other input mechanisms can be used. For example, instead of supporting the input of reduction rates for subsequent years of the contract, the user interface can be designed to accept actual cash price quotations for each year in the specified contract term. This mechanism would be particularly useful where the contract contemplated a highly variable or disparate sequence of cash payments (e.g., large up front cost with smaller maintenance payments in subsequent years).

The input fields illustrated in the user interface of Fig. 5 represent one example of multi-year bidding parameters. As noted above, various other user interfaces could be defined. Generally, the multi-year bidding parameters represent any collection of

values that can be used to define a pattern of cash payments over time. It should be further noted that the time interval of the contract term segments need not represent one-year increments. Quotes could be evaluated and discounts offered for fiscal quarters, for example. This might be a reasonable requirement for seasonal items.

5 For simplicity and not by way of limitation, the present invention is described using one-year contract term segments.

The definition of a pattern of cash payments over time enables a supplier to capitalize on their idiosyncratic views of their current and prospective manufacturing and supply capabilities. These idiosyncratic views reflect a dynamic valuation of the individual years of the contract. While conventional auction systems focus on a single static view of a product or year of production, the present invention focuses on multi-year cash payment patterns that are unique to the particular suppliers.

Supplier-specific multi-year cash flow patterns cannot be readily compared with each other. Relative valuations between the supplier-defined multi-year cash flow patterns are enabled through a buyer's relative valuation of the time value of money. As noted, this valuation can be based upon the buyer's projected cost of capital.

In the present invention, the supplier-defined multi-year cash flow pattern is translated to a net present value based upon a buyer-defined discount rate. This buyer-defined discount rate is typically provided to the auction server for use during the auction process.

The use of the buyer-defined discount rate is reflected in the calculations illustrated in Fig. 6. These calculations are based upon the multi-year bidding parameters that were defined in the example user interface of Fig. 5. Columns 610, 620, 630, and 640 of the table of Fig. 6 include the information of columns 510, 520, 530, and 540 of the user interface of Fig. 5. These columns contain the basic bid information (i.e., quantity and price) of the individual line items.

Column 650 of the table of Fig. 6 includes the multi-year cash flow pattern data. The multi-year cash flow pattern data is generated using the basic bid information and the relevant supplier-defined reduction rates of column 560 of the user interface of Fig. 5. The first year of the contract for the particular line item is calculated simply by

5 multiplying the quantity per year value of column 630 with the bid price per unit value of column 640. For example, the payment for the first year of the contract for line item #1 would be 50,000 units X \$10/unit = \$500,000. It should be noted that the quantity of product required by the buyer need not be the same for all years. The present invention should be interpreted to include the general case where columns 530/630 represent a vector of quantities, one corresponding to each time period under consideration.

10 The payments for any subsequent years of the contract are determined by reducing the payment of the previous year by the reduction rate. For example, the payment for the second year of the contract for line item #1 would be \$500,000 X (1 - 0.05) = \$475,000, the payment for the third year of the contract for line item #1 would be \$475,000 X (1 - 0.04) = \$456,000, and the payment for the third year of the contract for line item #1 would be \$456,000 X (1 - 0.03) = \$442,320. These payment values for the four years of the contract for line item #1 are reflected in columns 15 651-654 of the table of Fig. 6. As noted above, the calculations of the payments for the individual contract years would be unnecessary if the supplier had defined the cash flow patterns for the multi-year contract directly.

After the multi-year cash flow pattern data is generated in columns 651-654, it is converted into a NPV bid. This conversion requires a discount rate to be defined.

20 In one embodiment, the discount rate is defined by the buyer. In an alternative embodiment, the discount rate is defined by the auction server. In the example calculations of the Table of Fig. 6, an 8% discount rate is assumed. The discount rate can be set separately for each year. The discount rate can also be set separately for each lot.

25 The NPV calculation is performed for all line items. Thus, in the example of Figs. 5 and 6, a NPV calculation is performed for line item # 1-5. When a bidder has elected not to supply a reduction rate in a later contract year, the NPV calculation assumes that the earlier year quote continues with no further rate of reduction. As an example, consider line item #1, the NPV is calculated in accordance with equation (1) 30 as follows:

$$NPV = \$500,000 + \frac{\$475,000}{1 + 0.08} + \frac{\$456,000}{(1 + 0.08)^2} + \frac{\$442,320}{(1 + 0.08)^3} = \$1,681,889 \quad (2)$$

Similar NPV calculations are performed for each of the line items, the results being reflected in column 660. The summation of the individual line item NPV values in column 660 yields a total NPV bid for the lot of products. This total NPV bid is the basis upon which the auction process is run.

5           The NPV calculations illustrated in the table of Fig. 6 are performed by software running on both the client component and the auction server component. For example, the computations on the client component of the supplier's computer can be used by the supplier in the iterative determination of a proper bid. Once a bid has been settled upon, the client component transmits the multi-year bidding parameters  
10 to the auction server component. As noted above, the multi-year bidding parameters represent those pieces of information that can be used to define a pattern of cash payments over time. In contrast to conventional auction systems that operate on single parameter bid values, the database structure of the auction server in the present invention supports the storage and manipulation of multi-year bidding  
15 parameters. In an alternative implementation, the client component could calculate all NPV values and submit to the auction server component only the final calculated NPV bid for comparison at the server.

Upon receipt of the multi-year bidding parameters from the supplier, the auction server calculates the total NPV bid using the multi-year bidding parameters and the  
20 discount rate. The total NPV bid is used to effect a relevant comparison between the bids of the participating suppliers. The total NPV bid is then fed back to the suppliers so that they can determine their relative position within the auction for that lot of products. Note that it is not important whether bidders are aware of the exact discount rate(s)  $r$  used to calculate NPV.

25           Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate the use of the total NPV bid information at the supplier computer. The NPV bid history graph of Fig. 7 is a graphical illustration of the value and timing of the NPV bids that have been received by the participating suppliers.

The NPV bid history table of Fig. 8 is a listing of the NPV bids in descending numerical order. Each client component on a supplier's computer can generate a NPV bid history graph and a NPV bid history table based upon the NPV bid information that is received from the auction server.

5           The total NPV bid of \$7,376,916, which was calculated in Figs. 5 and 6, represents the bid by Supp City Corp. that was submitted at 1:31 PM. This bid is reflected by point 701 in the NPV bid history graph of Fig. 7. As further reflected by the NPV bid history table of Fig. 8, the NPV bid is the first bid submitted by Supp City Corp. and represents the lowest of the first four initial bids received between the times  
10 of 1:31 PM and 1:36 PM. After this initial flurry of bids, each of the individual suppliers have the opportunity to reevaluate their outstanding bids and make whatever modifications necessary to maximize their chances of securing the contract for the lot of products. During this reexamination period, each of the suppliers can modify any of the parameters illustrated in the example user interface of Fig. 5. These changes will  
15 lead to a subsequent change to the total NPV bid. If the supplier elects to modify its bid, the new bidding parameters are submitted to the auction server. The auction server recalculates the new total NPV bid and feeds that information back to the participating suppliers. In this manner, the auction system of the present invention incorporates the net present value calculations in real-time to permit the buyer and  
20 participating suppliers to capitalize on their idiosyncratic valuations of capital, time value of money, manufacturing, or supply over a period of time.

          Significant elements of strategy can be invoked using NPV style bidding. For example, a particular supplier can tailor the multi-year bid to maximize their profitability in the early years of the contract, while sacrificing profitability in later years of the  
25 contract. In this scenario, the supplier would offer a larger first year bid that is severely reduced in subsequent years. Many other bidding strategies are possible. These strategies focus on multi-year considerations as opposed to a single static view of an item to be supplied. Alternatively, a bidder may elect to bid at or below cost in the early years but drop prices more slowly than anticipated cost declines.



While the invention has been described in detail and with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. In particular, it should be noted that while the auction functions described  
5 above have been described in the context of downward pricing auctions the auction functions can be equally applied to upward pricing auctions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1           1.     A method of conducting an electronic online auction between a plurality  
2 of bidders, the plurality of bidders competing for a lot having at least one product,  
3 comprising the steps of:

4           (a)    receiving net present value bid information from a bidder for the lot;

5           (b)    generating a net present value bid value using said net present value bid  
6 information, said net present value bid value representing a sum of a  
7 series of payments over a plurality of contract term segments which are  
8 discounted to a present value using a predefined discount rate structure;  
9 and

10          (c)    transmitting net present value bid information to a plurality of bidders,  
11 said net present value bid information enabling a plurality of bidders to  
12 view a relative comparison of net present value bids submitted by a  
13 plurality of bidders.

1           2.     The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of receiving a  
2 predefined discount rate structure from a buyer.

1           3.     The method of claim 1, wherein step (a) comprises the step of receiving  
2 multi-segment bidding parameters, said multi-segment bidding parameters defining a  
3 pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term segments.

1           4.     The method of claim 3, wherein step (a) comprises the step of receiving  
2 a unit bid, a contract length, a contract quantity or quantities, and price reduction  
3 values for a plurality of contract term segments.

1           5.     The method of claim 3, wherein step (a) comprises the step of receiving  
2 price values for each of the plurality of contract term segments.

1           6.     The method of claim 1, wherein step (c) comprises the step of  
2 transmitting a net present value bid value to a plurality of bidders.

1           7.     A system for conducting an electronic online auction between a plurality  
2 of bidders, the plurality of bidders competing for a lot having at least one product,  
3 comprising:

4                 means for receiving net present value bid information from a bidder for the lot;

5                 means for generating a net present value bid value using said net present  
6 value bid information, said net present value bid value representing a sum of a series  
7 of payments over a plurality of contract term segments which are discounted to a  
8 present value using a predefined discount rate structure; and

9                 means for transmitting net present value bid information to a plurality of  
10 bidders, said net present value bid information enabling a plurality of bidders to view a  
11 relative comparison of net present value bids submitted by a plurality of bidders.

1           8.     The system of claim 7, wherein said received net present value bid  
2 information includes multi-segment bidding parameters defining a pattern of payments  
3 over a plurality of contract term segments.

1           9.     The system of claim 8, wherein said received net present value bid  
2 information includes a unit bid, a contract length, a contract quantity or quantities, and  
3 price reduction values for a plurality of contract term segments.

1           10.    The system of claim 8, wherein said received net present value bid  
2 information includes price values for each of the plurality of contract term segments.

1           11.    The method of claim 7, wherein said transmitted net present value bid  
2 information is a net present value bid value.

1           12. A method for participating in an electronic online auction between a  
2 plurality of bidders, the plurality of bidders competing for a lot having at least one  
3 product, comprising the steps of:

- 4           (a) generating a net present value bid based upon a specification of a  
5 pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term segments, said  
6 pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term segments being  
7 discounted to a present value using a predefined discount rate structure;  
8           (b) transmitting net present value bid information to an auction server;  
9           (c) receiving net present value bid information representative of the net  
10 present value bids of other bidders;  
11           (d) displaying a relative comparison of net present value bids submitted to  
12 the auction server; and  
13           (e) generating a modified net present value bid based on a change of said  
14 specification of said pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term  
15 segments.

1           13. The method of claim 12, wherein step (a) comprises the step of  
2 generating a net present value bid based upon a specification of a unit bid, a contract  
3 length, a contract quantity or quantities, and price reduction values for the plurality of  
4 contract term segments.

1           14. The method of claim 12, wherein step (a) comprises the step of  
2 generating a net present value bid based upon a specification of price values for each  
3 of the plurality of contract term segments.

1           15. The method of claim 12, wherein step (b) comprises the step of  
2 transmitting a net present value bid value.

1           16.    The method of claim 15, further comprising the step of calculating said  
2 net present value bid value using said specification of a pattern of payments over a  
3 plurality of contract term segments.

1           17.    The method of claim 12, wherein step (c) comprises the step of receiving  
2 net present value bid values of other bidders.

1           18.    The method of claim 12, wherein step (c) comprises the step of receiving  
2 net present value bidding parameters of other bidders.

1           19.    The method of claim 18, further comprising the step of calculating a net  
2 present value bid value using said net present value bidding parameters of other  
3 bidders.

1           20.    The method of claim 19, wherein said step of calculating comprises the  
2 step of calculating a net present value bid value using a specification of a unit bid, a  
3 contract length, a contract quantity or quantities, and price reduction values for the  
4 plurality of contract term segments.

1           21.    The method of claim 19, wherein said step of calculating comprises the  
2 step of calculating a net present value bid value using a specification of price values  
3 for each of the plurality of contract term segments.

1           22.    A computer program product for enabling a processor in a computer  
2 system to process bidding information in an auction between a plurality of bidders,  
3 said computer program product comprising:

4           a computer usable medium having computer readable program code means  
5 embodied in said medium for causing an application program to execute on the  
6 computer system, said computer readable program code means comprising

7 a first computer readable program code means for enabling the  
8 computer system to generate a net present value bid based upon a  
9 specification of a pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term  
10 segments, said pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term segments  
11 being discounted to a present value using a predefined discount rate structure;

12 a second computer readable program code means for enabling the  
13 computer system to transmit net present value bid information to an auction  
14 server;

15 a third computer readable program code means for enabling the  
16 computer system to receive net present value bid information representative of  
17 the net present value bids of other bidders;

18 a fourth computer readable program code means for enabling the  
19 computer system to display a relative comparison of net present value bids  
20 submitted to the auction server; and

21 a fifth computer readable program code means for enabling the  
22 computer system to generate a modified net present value bid based on a  
23 change of said specification of said pattern of payments over a plurality of  
24 contract term segments.

1 23. The computer program product of claim 22, wherein said first computer  
2 readable program code means comprises computer readable program code means for  
3 enabling the computer system to generate a net present value bid based upon a  
4 specification of a unit bid, a contract length, a contract quantity or quantities, and price  
5 reduction values for the plurality of contract term segments.

1 24. The computer program product of claim 22, wherein said first computer  
2 readable program code means comprises computer readable program code means for  
3 enabling the computer system to generate a net present value bid based upon a  
4 specification of price values for each of the plurality of contract term segments.

1           25.    The computer program product of claim 22, wherein said second  
2 computer readable program code means comprises computer readable program code  
3 means for enabling the computer system to transmit a net present value bid value.

1           26.    The computer program product of claim 25, further comprising computer  
2 readable program code means for enabling the computer system to calculate said net  
3 present value bid value using said specification of a pattern of payments over a  
4 plurality of contract term segments.

1           27.    The computer program product of claim 22, wherein said third computer  
2 readable program code means comprises computer readable program code means for  
3 enabling the computer system to receive net present value bid values of other bidders.

1           28.    The computer program product of claim 22, wherein said third computer  
2 readable program code means comprises computer readable program code means for  
3 enabling the computer system to receive net present value bidding parameters of  
4 other bidders.

1           29.    The computer program product of claim 28, further comprising sixth  
2 computer readable program code means for enabling the computer system to  
3 calculate a net present value bid value using said net present value bidding  
4 parameters of other bidders.

1           30.    The computer program product of claim 29, wherein said sixth computer  
2 readable program code means comprises computer readable program code means for  
3 enabling the computer system to calculate a net present value bid value using a  
4 specification of a unit bid, a contract length, a contract quantity or quantities, and price  
5 reduction values for the plurality of contract term segments.

1           31.    The computer program product of claim 29, wherein said sixth computer  
2 readable program code means comprises computer readable program code means for  
3 enabling the computer system to calculate a net present value bid value using a  
4 specification of price values for each of the plurality of contract term segments.

1           32.    A method of conducting an electronic online auction between a plurality  
2 of bidders, the plurality of bidders competing for a lot having at least one product,  
3 comprising the steps of:

4           (a)    generating, by a first bidder, a net present value bid based upon a  
5 specification of a pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term  
6 segments, said pattern of payments over a plurality of contract term  
7 segments being discounted to a present value using a predefined  
8 discount rate structure;

9           (b)    transmitting, by said first bidder, first net present value bid information to  
10 an auction server;

11           (c)    generating, by said auction server, a net present value bid value using  
12 said first net present value bid information, said net present value bid  
13 value representing a sum of a series of payments over a plurality of  
14 contract term segments which are discounted to a present value using a  
15 predefined discount rate structure;

16           (d)    displaying, by said auction server, a relative comparison of submitted net  
17 present value bid values; and

18           (e)    transmitting, by said auction server, second net present value bid  
19 information to at least a second bidder, said second net present value  
20 bid information enabling said second bidder to view a relative  
comparison of submitted net present value bid values.



# METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING

## Abstract of the Invention

A method and system for a business-to-business online auction is described.

- 5 Bids by participating bidders are specified over multiple contract term segments (e.g., years), and define a pattern of cash payments over time. The auction system converts the defined pattern of cash payments over time into a net present value bid. The net present value bids are used to effect a common basis of comparison between participating bidders.

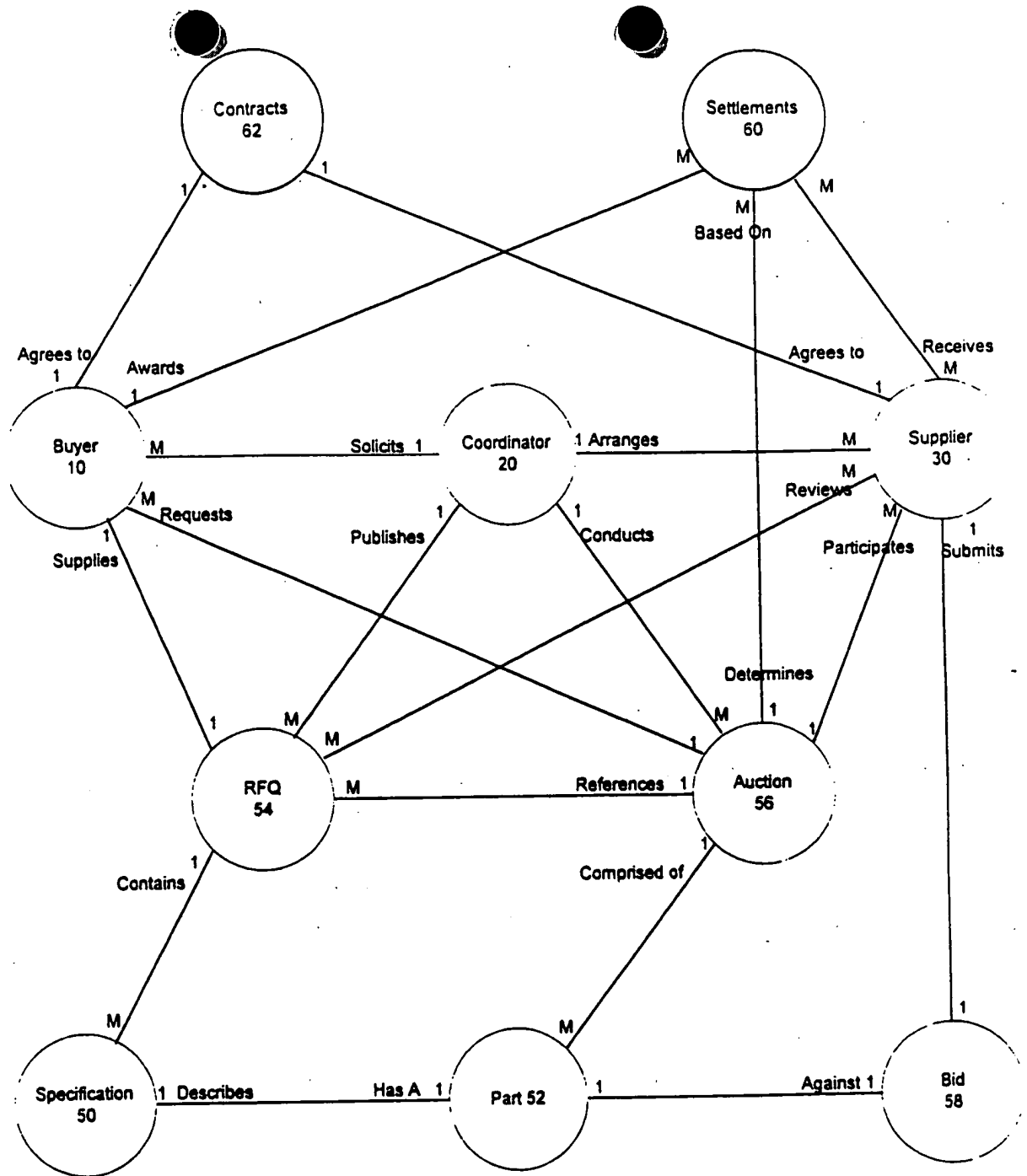


Fig. 1

Fig. 2 - System Flow

	Coordinator	Buyer	Supplier
<b>Initial Contact</b> 102	Contact buyer	Provide Data	
<b>RFQ</b> 104	Collect & Administer RFQ Data	Provide RFQ Data	
	Publish & Administer RFQ		Access RFQ
	Manage RFQ Response		Respond to RFQ
<b>Auction Administration</b> 106		Request Auction	
	Coordinate & Administer Auction Setup		
	Assist & Administer User Auction Prep		Prepare for Auction
<b>Conduct Auction</b> 108	Assist & Administer Auction	Observe	Bid
<b>Administer Auction Results</b> 110	Analyze & Administer CBE Results <i>Auction</i>	View Auction Results	View Auction Results
<b>Contract Administration</b> 112		Settlement	Settlement

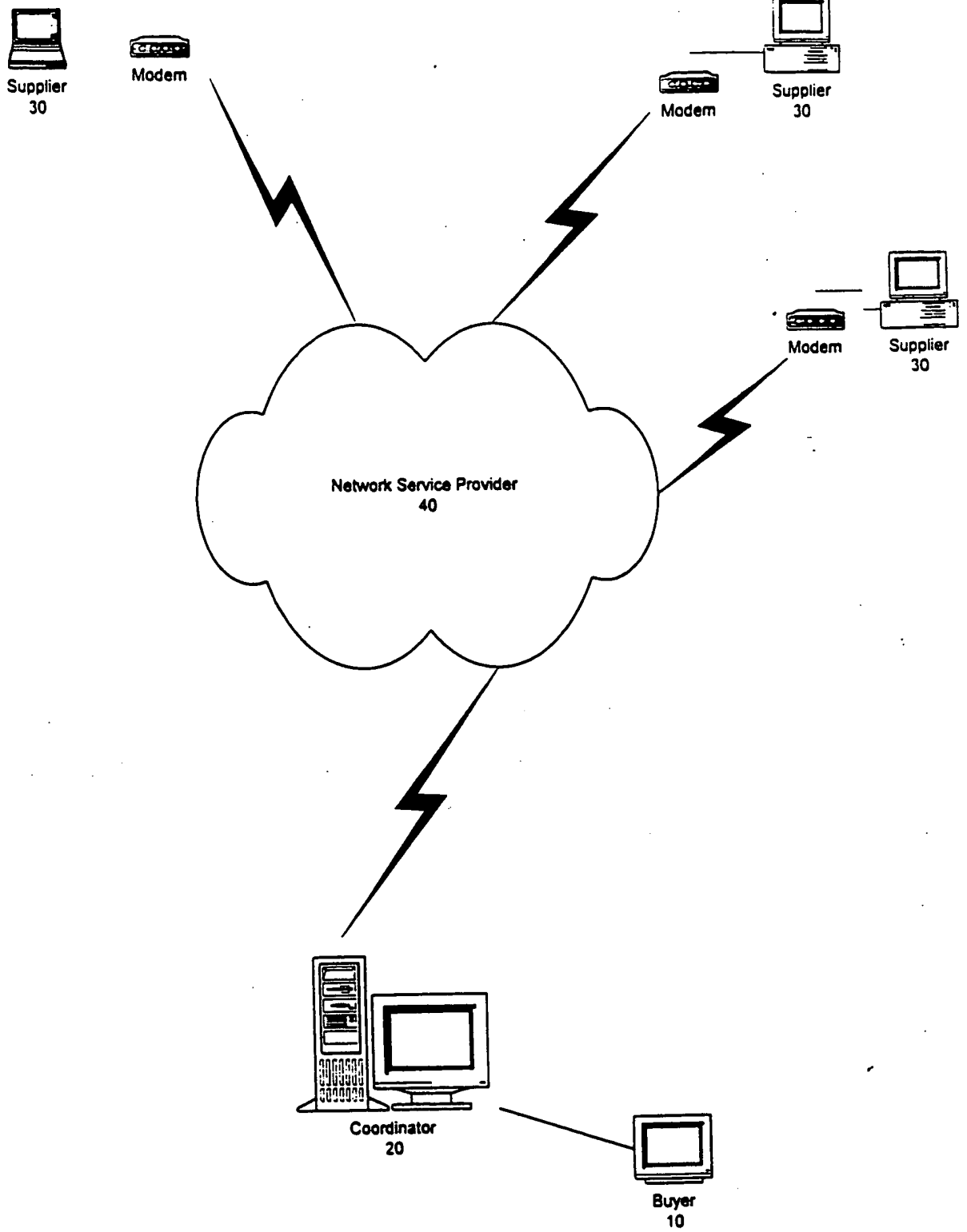


FIG. 3

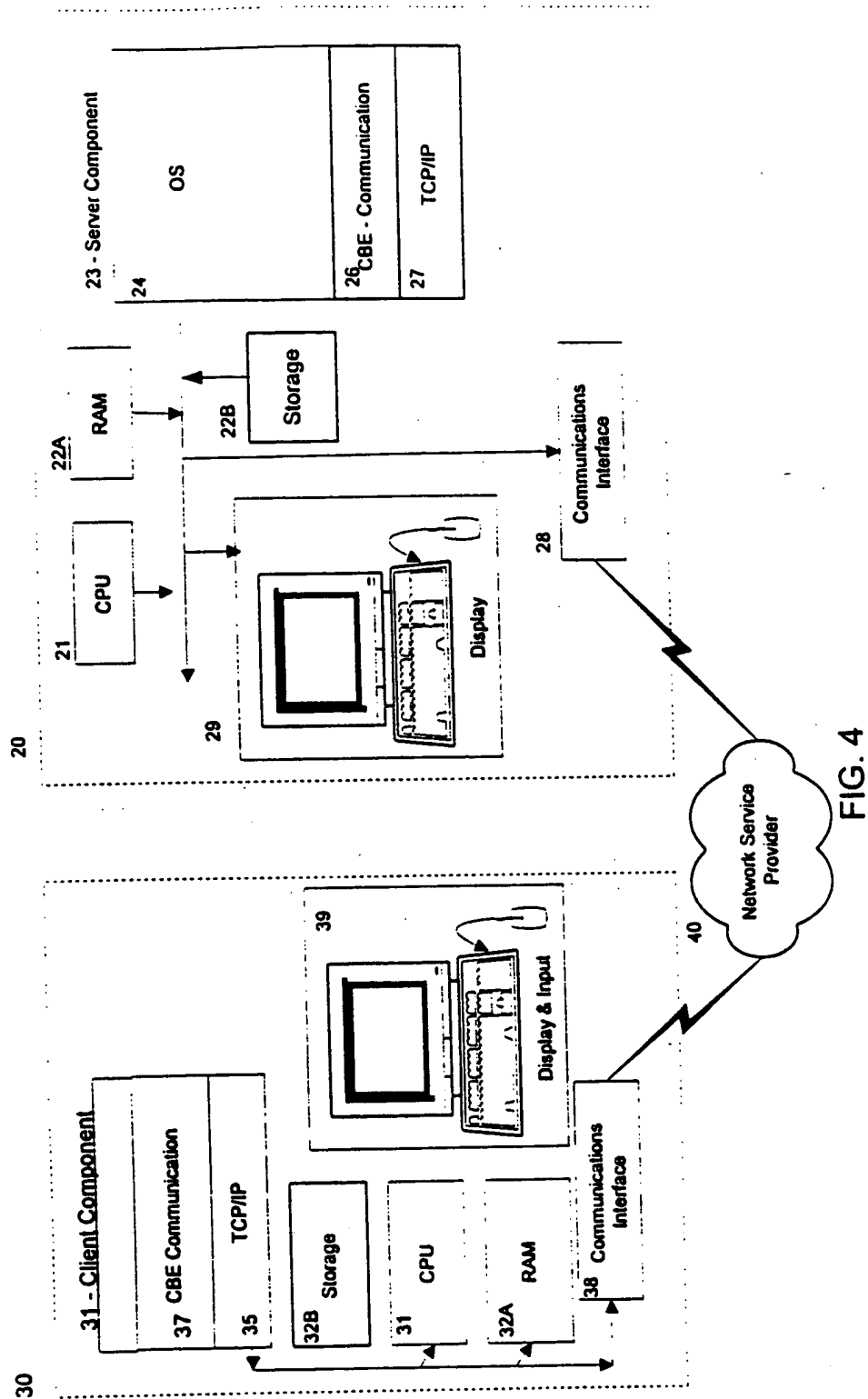


FIG. 4

510 520 530 540 550 560

LI#	Part Num	Quantity /yr	Bid/ Unit	# of Yrs	Price Discount by Year of Contract		
					2	3	4
1	T1001	50,000	\$10	4	5%	4%	3%
2	T1002	100,000	\$3	4	5%	3%	--
3	T1003	250,000	\$1	4	9%	--	--
4	T1004	7,500	\$600	4	4%	2%	--
5	T1005	80,000	\$8	4	--	--	--

561 562 563

Figure 5

610 620 630 640 650 660

LI #	Part Num	Quantity /yr	Bid/ Unit	Year of Contract				NPV Bid
				1	2	3	4	
1	T1001	50,000	\$10	\$500,000	\$475,000	\$456,000	\$442,320	\$1,681,889
2	T1002	100,000	\$3	\$300,000	\$285,000	\$276,450	\$276,450	\$1,020,355
3	T1003	250,000	\$1	\$250,000	\$227,500	\$227,500	\$227,500	\$836,290
4	T1004	750	\$600	\$450,000	\$432,000	\$423,360	\$423,360	\$1,549,040
5	T1005	80,000	\$8	\$640,000	\$640,000	\$640,000	\$640,000	\$2,289,342
Total NPV Bid								\$7,376,916

651 652 653 654

Figure 6

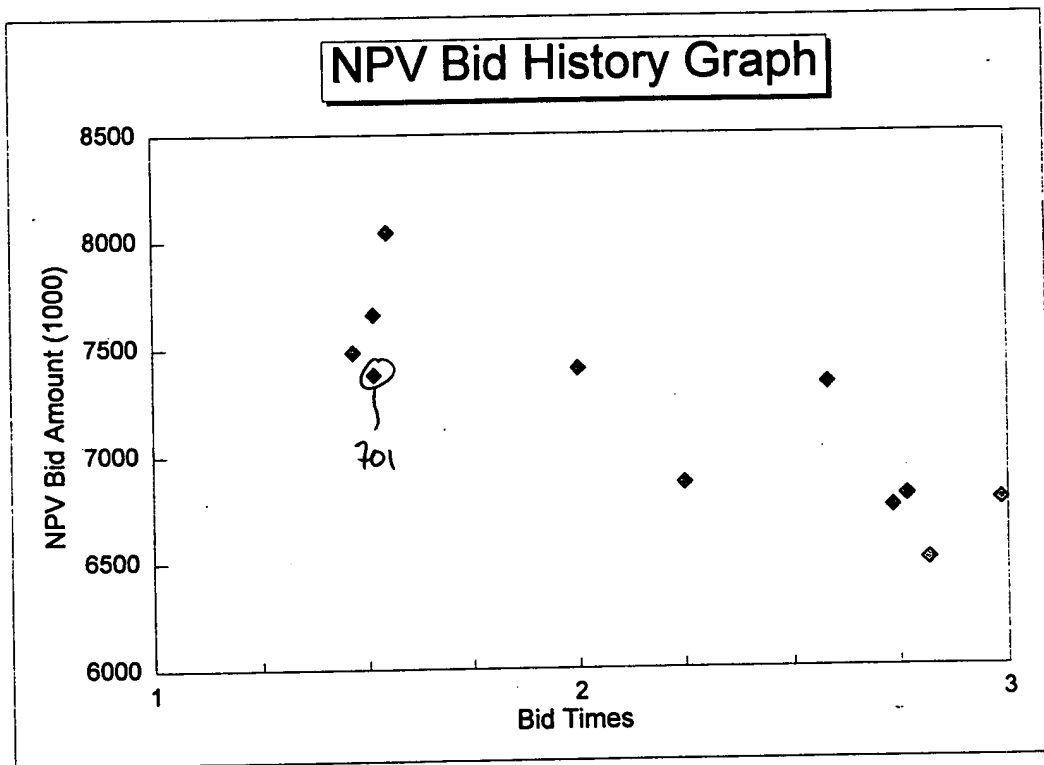


Figure 7

BIDDER	BID TIME	NPV BID
ABC CORP.	1:33	\$8,041,000
XYZ INC.	1:31	\$7,657,630
SUPPLIERS INC.	1:36	\$7,481,000
ABC CORP.	2:00	\$7,400,000
<b>SUPP CITY CORP.</b>	<b>1:31</b>	<b>\$7,376,916</b>
ABC CORP.	2:35	\$7,327,000
XYZ INC.	2:15	\$6,864,000
SUPP CITY CORP.	2:46	\$6,800,000
SUPPLIERS INC.	2:59	\$6,777,000
XYZ INC.	2:44	\$6,747,000
SUPP CITY CORP.	2:49	\$6,500,000

**Figure 8**



EXHIBIT B

**PLEASE STAMP AND RETURN TO SHOW RECEIPT OF:**

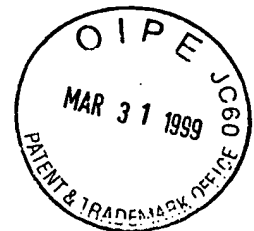
New U.S. Patent Application of:  
Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. *et al.*

For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC  
AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING

**ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION**

1. New Application Transmittal Letter
2. Specification of 27 pages, 5 independent claims and  
32 total claims
3. Drawings - 7 sheets - 8 total figures

Dated: March 31, 1999  
Attorney Docket No.: 046700-5003  
DSK/djj



4/1/99  
cat

EXHIBIT C

**RECEIVED**

**APR 12 1999**

**MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP**

**PLEASE ACCORD THIS NEW U.S. PATENT APPLICATION  
AN APPLICATION NUMBER AND FILING DATE**

**ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION**

New U.S. Patent Application of:  
Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. *et al.*

For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC  
AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING

APPLICATION NO.

Dated: March 31, 1999  
Attorney Docket No.: 046700-5003  
DSK/djj

Jc511 U.S. PTO  
09/282156  
03/31/99

Handwritten initials and date: H299 1/8/99

EXHIBIT D

FILING RECEIPT



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CST  
DSK  
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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	DRWGS	TOT CL	IND CL
09/282,156	03/31/99	2761	\$0.00	046700-5003	7	75	10

009629

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS  
1800 M STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20036-5869

Receipt is acknowledged of this nonprovisional Patent Application. It will be considered in its order and you will be notified as to the results of the examination. Be sure to provide the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION when inquiring about this application. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please write to the Application Processing Division's Customer Correction Branch within 10 days of receipt. Please provide a copy of the Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon.

Applicant(s)

SAM E. KINNEY JR., RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; VINCENT F. RAGO, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; GLEN T. MEAKEM, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; ROBERT G. STEVENS, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; DAVID J. BECKER, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; ANTHONY F. BERNARD, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; WILLIAM D. RUPP, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; DANIEL C. HECKMANN, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; JULIA L. RICKERT, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; SHANE M. TULLOCH, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; JENNIFER L. RIDDLE, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; NIKKI A. SIKES, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; JOHN P. LEVIS III, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED.

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED 04/19/99

TITLE

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH  
MULTI-PARAMETER PRICE EQUALIZATION BIDDING

PRELIMINARY CLASS: 705

DATA ENTRY BY: EVANS, ELISHA M. TEAM: 02 DATE: 04/19/99



428  
24

EXHIBIT ~~D~~

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Sam KINNEY <i>et al.</i>	)	
	)	
Application No.: 09/282,156	)	Group Art Unit: 2761
	)	
Filed: March 31, 1999	)	Examiner: Unassigned
	)	
For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR	)	
CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC	)	
AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT	)	
VALUE BIDDING	)	

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

**REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT**

Attached is a marked-up copy of the Official Filing Receipt received from the PTO in the above application for which issuance of a newly corrected filing receipt is respectfully requested.

There are errors and/or omissions with respect to the following data which is:

- ☒ [X] incorrectly entered
- ☒ [X] omitted.

**Omission In**

- ☒ [X] Applicants' address

**Correct Data**

--Sam E. Kinney, Jr., Sewickley, PA;  
Vincent F. Rago, Pittsburgh, PA; Glen T.  
Meakem, Sewickley, PA; Robert G.  
Stevens, Pittsburgh, PA; David J. Becker,  
Sewickley, PA; Anthony F. Bernard,  
Wexford, PA; William D. Rupp,  
Pittsburgh, PA; Daniel C. Heckmann,  
Pittsburgh, PA--



**Error In**

- ☒ Applicants' name
- ☐ Applicants' address
- ☒ Title
- ☐ Filing Date
- ☐ Serial Number
- ☒ Total Claims
- ☒ Independent Claims
- ☐ Other

**Correct Data**

the following persons should be DELETED as inventors in the present application: Julia L. Rickert, Shane M. Tulloch, Jennifer L. Riddle, Nikki A. Sikes, and John P. Levis III

**--Method and System for Conducting Electronic Auctions with Net Present Value Bidding--**

--32--

--5--

- ☒ The correction(s) is/are not due to any error by the applicant and no fee is due.
- ☐ At least one of the above corrections is due to the applicant's error and the fee therefor under 37 CFR 1.19(h) of \$25.00 is paid as follows:
- ☐ Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$25.00.
- ☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 50-0310.
- ☒ **EXCEPT** for issue fees payable under 37 C.F.R. § 1.18, the Commissioner is hereby authorized by this paper to charge any additional fees during the entire pendency of this application including fees due under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 and 1.17 which may be required, including any required extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 50-0310. This paragraph is intended to be a **CONSTRUCTIVE PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME** in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(3).

Respectfully submitted,

**MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP**



Duane S. Kobayashi  
Reg. No. 41,122

Dated: May 24, 1999

**MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP**  
1800 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202)467-7000



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Patent and Trademark Office**  
**ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER**  
**OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS**  
**Washington, D.C. 20231**

009629  
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS  
1800 M STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20036-5869

Receipt is acknowledged of this nonprovisional Patent Application. It will be considered in its order and you will be notified as to the results of the examination. Be sure to provide the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION when inquiring about this application. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please write to the Application Processing Division's Customer Correction Branch within 10 days of receipt. Please provide a copy of the Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon.

**Applicant(s)**

~~SAM E. KINNEY JR., RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; VINCENT F. RAGO, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; GLEN T. MEAKEM, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; ROBERT G. STEVENS, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; DAVID J. BECKER, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; ANTHONY F. BERNARD, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; WILLIAM D. RUPP, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; DANIEL C. HECKMANN, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; JULIA L. RICKERT, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; SHANE M. FULLOCH, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; JENNIFER L. RIDDLE, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; NIKKI A. SIKES, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED; JOHN P. LEVIS III, RESIDENCE NOT PROVIDED.~~

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED 04/19/99  
TITLE

**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH  
MULTI-PARAMETER PRICE EQUALIZATION BIDDING**

PRELIMINARY CLASS: 705

Sam E. Kinney, Jr., Sewickley, PA;  
Vincent F. Rago, Pittsburgh, PA; Glen T.  
Meakem, Sewickley, PA; Robert G.  
Stevens, Pittsburgh, PA; David J. Becker,  
Sewickley, PA; Anthony F. Bernard,  
Wexford, PA; William D. Rupp, Pittsburgh,  
PA; Daniel C. Heckmann, Pittsburgh,  
PA.

DATA ENTRY BY: EVANS, ELISHA M. TEAM: 02 DATE: 04/19/99

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

**(see reverse)**

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EXHIBIT #

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CORRECTED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Patent and Trademark Office  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER  
OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231

CST  
BCK  
LC

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	DRWGS	TOT CL	IND CL
09/282,156	03/31/99	2761	\$631.00	046700-5003	7	75	10

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WASHINGTON DC 20036-5869

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JUN 4 1999

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Receipt is acknowledged of this nonprovisional Patent Application. It will be considered in its order and you will be notified as to the results of the examination. Be sure to provide the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION when inquiring about this application. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please write to the Application Processing Division's Customer Correction Branch within 10 days of receipt. Please provide a copy of the Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon.

Applicant(s)

SAM E. KINNEY JR., SEWICKLEY, PA; VINCENT F. RAGO,  
PITTSBURGH, PA; GLEN T. MEAKEM, SEWICKLEY, PA; ROBERT G.  
STEVENS, PITTSBURGH, PA; DAVID J. BECKER, SEWICKLEY, PA;  
ANTHONY F. BERNARD, WEXFORD, PA; WILLIAM D. RUPP,  
PITTSBURGH, PA; DANIEL C. HECKMANN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED 04/19/99 \*\* SMALL ENTITY \*\*  
TITLE  
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH  
MULTI-PARAMETER PRICE EQUALIZATION BIDDING

PRELIMINARY CLASS: 705

DATA ENTRY BY: EVANS, ELISHA M.

TEAM: 04 DATE: 06/02/99



DOCKETED

By PSB Date 6-4-99

EXHIBIT G

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: )  
 )  
Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. et al. )  
 )  
Application No.: 09/282,156 ) Group Art Unit: 2761  
 )  
Filed: March 31, 1999 ) Examiner: Unassigned  
 )  
For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING )  
ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH NET )  
PRESENT VALUE BIDDING )

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
**BOX PATENT APPLICATION**  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

**SECOND REQUEST FOR CORRECTED OFFICIAL FILING RECEIPT**

Attached is a copy of the corrected Official Filing Receipt received from the PTO in the above application for which issuance of a second corrected filing receipt is respectfully requested.

There is an error with respect to the following data which is:

- ☒ incorrectly entered  
☐ omitted.

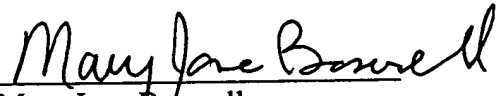
<u>Error In</u>	<u>Correct Data</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant's name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant's address	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Title	METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Claims	32
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Independent Claims	5

☒ The correction(s) is/are not due to any error by the applicants and no fee is due.

- ☐ At least one of the above corrections is due to the applicant's error and the fee therefor under 37 CFR 1.19(h) of \$25.00 is paid as follows:
- ☐ Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$25.00.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 50-0310.

Respectfully submitted,

**MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP**

  
Mary Jane Boswell  
Registration No. 33,652

Dated: April 21, 2000

**MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP**  
1800 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202)467-7000

FILING RECEIPT  
CORRECTED



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Patent and Trademark Office  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER  
OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231

DSK  
LC

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	DRWGS	TOT CL	IND CL
09/282,156	03/31/99	2761	\$631.00	046700-5003	7	[75]	[10]

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JUN 4 1999

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

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Applicant(s)

SAM E. KINNEY JR., SEWICKLEY, PA; VINCENT F. RAGO,  
PITTSBURGH, PA; GLEN T. MEAKEM, SEWICKLEY, PA; ROBERT G.  
STEVENS, PITTSBURGH, PA; DAVID J. BECKER, SEWICKLEY, PA;  
ANTHONY F. BERNARD, WEXFORD, PA; WILLIAM D. RUPP,  
PITTSBURGH, PA; DANIEL C. HECKMANN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED 04/19/99 \*\* SMALL ENTITY \*\*

TITLE

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH  
MULTI-PARAMETER PRICE EQUALIZATION BIDDING

PRELIMINARY CLASS: 705

--METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING  
ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH NET  
PRESENT VALUE BIDDING--

DATA ENTRY BY: EVANS, ELISHA M.

TEAM: 04 DATE: 06/02/99

DOCKETED

By: PSB Date: 6-4-99



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**PLEASE STAMP AND RETURN TO SHOW RECEIPT OF:**

U.S. Patent Application of: Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. et al.

Application No.: 09/282,156

Group Art Unit: 2761

Filed: March 31, 1999

Examiner: Unassigned

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC  
AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING**

1. Request For Corrected Filing Receipt
2. Copy of incorrect Official Filing Receipt
3. Information Disclosure Statement
4. PTO Form 1449
5. International Search Report and 46 References

Dated: April 21, 2000

Attorney Docket No.: 046700-5003

MJB:LLC:dmp



---

**DOCKETED**  
By RSB Date 4/24/00

EXHIBIT H

1800 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036-5869  
Tel. 202-467-7000  
Fax: 202-467-7176

Morgan, Lewis  
& Bockius LLP  
COUNSELORS AT LAW



**FAX MESSAGE**

**Send to:**

(1) Name: Tracy Johnson

FAX Number: 703-308-7751

Firm: US Patent and Trademark Office

Telephone Number: 703-308-1202

(2) Name:

FAX Number:

Firm:

Telephone Number:

---

**From:**

Name: Mary Jane Boswell

Floor: 9S

Operator Sending:

Telephone Number: 202-467-7646

Time Sent:

Date Sent: 5/24/2000

Number of Pages (INCLUDING COVER PAGE): 5

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---

**Comments:** Dear Ms. Johnson - I am faxing to you 2 sets of Post Cards. The first set is for an application entitled "Method and System for Conducting Electronic Auctions with Net Present Value Bidding." It was filed March 31, 1999 with 32 claims/5 independent. It is Serial No. 09/282,156.

The second set of Post Cards is for "Method and System for Conducting Electronic Auctions with Multi-Parameter Price Equalization Bidding." It was filed March 31, 1999 with 75 claims/10 independent. It is Serial No. 09/282,157.

We are seeking a corrected filing receipt for the first application, which was given the incorrect title and claim count.

Please call me if you have further questions. Mary Jane Boswell 202-467-7646

## TRANSMISSION REPORT

(WED) MAY 24 2000 10:22

DOCUMENT #	3500556-966
TIME STORED	05. 24 10:20
TIME SENT	05. 24 10:20
DURATION	1' 21"
DESTINATION	11303#467005003#
DST. TEL#	11303#467005003#7033087751#
MODE	ECM
PAGE (S)	5PAGE (S)
RESULT	OK
DEPARTMENT	

**PLEASE STAMP AND RETURN TO SHOW RECEIPT OF:**

New U.S. Patent Application of:  
Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. *et al.*

For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC  
AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING

**ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION**

1. New Application Transmittal Letter
2. Specification of 27 pages, 5 independent claims and  
32 total claims
3. Drawings - 7 sheets - 8 total figures

Dated: March 31, 1999  
Attorney Docket No.: 046700-5003  
DSK/djj



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CA

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MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

PLEASE ACCORD THIS NEW U.S. PATENT APPLICATION  
AN APPLICATION NUMBER AND FILING DATE

ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION

New U.S. Patent Application of:  
Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. *et al.*

For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC  
AUCTIONS WITH NET PRESENT VALUE BIDDING

APPLICATION NO.

Dated: March 31, 1999  
Attorney Docket No.: 046700-5003  
DSK/djj

JCS11 U.S. PTO  
09/282156  
03/31/99

H279  
C88

**PLEASE STAMP AND RETURN TO SHOW RECEIPT OF:**

New U.S. Patent Application of:  
Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. *et al.*

For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC  
AUCTIONS WITH MULTI-PARAMETER PRICE  
EQUALIZATION BIDDING

**ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION**

1. New Application Transmittal Letter
2. Specification of 36 pages, 10 independent claims and  
75 total claims
3. Drawings - 7 sheets - 8 total figures

Dated: March 31, 1999  
Attorney Docket No.: 046700-5005  
DSK/djj



4/1/99  
CW

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APR 12 1999

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

PLEASE ACCORD THIS NEW U.S. PATENT APPLICATION  
AN APPLICATION NUMBER AND FILING DATE

ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION

New U.S. Patent Application of:  
Sam E. KINNEY, Jr. *et al.*

For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC  
AUCTIONS WITH MULTI-PARAMETER PRICE  
EQUALIZATION BIDDING

APPLICATION NO.

Dated: March 31, 1999  
Attorney Docket No.: 046700-5005  
DSK/djj



4-13-99  
C22



1800 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036-5869  
Tel. 202-467-7000  
Fax: 202-467-7176

Morgan, Lewis  
& Bockius LLP  
COUNSELORS AT LAW

**FAX MESSAGE**

**FAXED**

**Send to:**

(1) Name: Tracy Johnson

FAX Number: 703-308-7751

Firm: US Patent and Trademark Office

Telephone Number: 703-308-1202

(2) Name:

FAX Number:

Firm:

Telephone Number:

---

**From:**

Name: Mary Jane Boswell

Floor: 9S

Operator Sending:

Telephone Number: 202-467-7646

Time Sent:

Date Sent: 5/24/2000

Number of Pages (INCLUDING COVER PAGE): 39

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---

**Comments:** Dear Ms. Johnson - attached is the specification, figures and Declaration for "Method and System for Conducting Electronic Auctions with Net Present Value Bidding," Serial No. 09/282,156.

Thanks - I truly appreciate your help and guidance.

Mary Jane Boswell 202-467-7646

## TRANSMISSION REPORT

(WED) MAY 24 2000 16:37

MORGAN, LEWIS &amp; BOCKIUS

DOCUMENT #	3561705-291
TIME STORED	05. 24 16:27
TIME SENT	05. 24 16:27
DURATION	9' 24"
DESTINATION	11303#467005003#
DST. TEL#	<del>11303#467005003#7033087751#</del>
MODE	ECM
PAGE (S)	39PAGE (S)
RESULT	OK
DEPARTMENT	